The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news accounts and editorial interpretation of matters affecting labor occurring in the legislative, executive and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

It is better to suffer injustice than to do it.—Emerson.

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

WHOLE NO. 1309 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1936 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 26, NO. 20

## AFL Council Seeks Roosevelt's Aid For Immediate Passage of Federal Housing and Labor Standards Bills

**Large-Scale Construction of Low-Rent Houses Is Held Vital Element in Recovery—Scuttling of Code Wages by Contractors Makes Government Protection of Work Standards Necessary.**

*By A. F. of L. News Service.*

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor called on President Roosevelt to urge the immediate enactment of the Wagner-Ellenbogen Low-Rent Housing Bill and the Walsh-Healey Government Contracts Bill at this session of Congress.

In connection with the conference President William Green issued the following statement:

"Organized labor firmly believes that the U. S. Housing Bill now pending in Congress should be enacted immediately. Not only as a sound housing measure, but as an economic device essential to balance the current recovery, this bill is without question the most important piece of legislation before Congress.

"The demand for this bill is not confined to a few groups dependent for city another makeshift remedy for the housing problem in America. It is demanded as a permanent solution and comes from wage earners, voters and citizens in cities, towns and villages throughout the nation.

**Sound Housing Policy**

"The Housing Committee of the American Federation of Labor has given the proposed measure most thorough study during the past year. The broad outlines of a permanent housing program have been carefully worked out and submitted for discussion and approval to labor organizations throughout the country.

"Labor's wholehearted endorsement of the Wagner-Ellenbogen Bill is, therefore, neither hasty nor perfunctory. It does not mean that labor wants any so-called 'Housing Bill.' It is extremely important that the general principles and administrative policies so carefully drafted in Senator Wagner's bill be so universally approved by labor, employers and technical housing experts be adopted intact.

"The administrative machinery and general policies embodied in the Housing Bill are, we believe, the very soundest that could be devised. The measure is flexible and workable, and yet it fully guarantees that the public funds shall economically and quickly achieve the purpose of low-rent housing. It is designed to remedy first the most vicious aspects of the housing situation and at the same time encourage local initiative in a variety of forms.

**Modest Appropriations**

"In view of the great and growing need for decent low-rent housing the financial provisions are extremely modest. Only $51,000,000 is appropriated this year by Congress, and only $100,000,000 worth of bonds is authorized to be issued in the next 12 months. Compared with the gigantic refinancing operations of the Federal Government in the residential field, which do not either provide jobs or build houses, these sums are unbelievably small. In addition the measure of effectiveness they should at least be doubled.

"But even with the small sum of money provided in the bill, the all-important first steps in the long-term housing program can be taken. There is no way by which the appropriation of only $51,000,000 can bring the country greater dividends in employment, industrial prosperity and the improvement of living conditions.

**Has Wide Support**

"Few pronouncements dealing with a major social problem have, in the last four years, received more unanimous support. At the recent hearings in the Senate, public officials, local governments, labor representatives, social agencies, industrialists, business men and all qualified housing experts indorsed the bill both in principle and in its detailed provisions. It has received most favorable attention in the press. The President has already expressed his approval of the measure. If the will of the people is the law of this country, the United States Housing Authority will be established within the next few weeks. The Executive Council voices the sentiment of the entire nation in placing the housing bill at the top of the list of measures which must receive immediate consideration at this session.

**Minimum Labor Standards Necessary**

"In urging the President to open his unreserved approval of the prompt enactment of the Walsh-Healey Bill which establishes minimum labor standards on work done under Government contracts, the Executive Council stressed the fact that the proposed measure is firmly founded on precedent.

"Federal legislative history of nearly 10 years gives ample support to the simple proposition on which this bill rests, namely, that the Government has the right to require that the work performed for it be carried out under conditions the Government may prescribe.

"The measure is designed to establish minimum labor standards of wages and hours and to prevent employment of children under 16 in the work done under Government contracts. The same legal principle underlies such existing measures as the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931, the Hawes-Cooper Act of 1929, and the Ashurst-Sumners Act of 1935.

**NRA Code Rules Scrapped**

"A survey of 2,300 Government contractors conducted last fall showed that since the invalidation of the NRA, 1,446 such firms employing 405,372 workers departed from the wage and hour standards established under the code. The work for the Government is allotted to the lowest bidder. It is clear that under the present system of competitive bidding there is an added incentive for the employer to violate the minimum labor standards. Without the protection to the workers envisaged in the Walsh-Healey Bill the chiseling element will be in many share of responsibility for the breakdown of labor standards, the lengthening of hours and return of the sweatshop in the industry at large.

"Organized labor is deeply convinced that President Roosevelt will not countenance the chiseling in which the standards of labor in private production have been broken by the presence of substandard labor conditions on orders filled for the Federal Government. Labor is therefore confident that this important legislation will receive full share of the Administration's support."

## Employers' Denial of Workers' Rights Exposed By Labor Board

**Refusal to Bargain With Representatives of Employees and Discrimination Against Union Members Are Among Persistent Violations of Wagner-Connery Act.**

*By A. F. of L. News Service.*

Washington, D. C.—Recent orders issued by the National Labor Relations Board requiring three concerns to cease and desist violations of the Wagner-Connery Labor Disputes Act are outstanding illustrations of the continuing efforts of anti-union policies by certain employers regardless of statutory provisions outlawing such practices.

The Wagner-Connery Act makes it illegal for employers "to interfere with employes to organize in bona fide trades unions and carry on normal trade union activities" and prohibits employers from discriminating against employes because of their trade union membership and from refusing to bargain collectively with representatives of employees. In the three orders under consideration the Board found the employers guilty of these illegal practices and ordered their immediate cessation.

**Union Boycotte Strikers Blacklisted**

The Rollway Bearing Co., Inc., of Syracuse, N. Y., according to the report of the Board, discharged 20 employes last July and August under a pretense of reducing output. Most of the employes were members and officers of the Federal Labor Union 18483, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In addition, company officials refused to meet and bargain with union representatives. Following this, the union called a strike which was not ended the latter part of October. From the beginning of the controversy the company employed new workers and refused to employ the strikers.

The Board ordered the company to offer employment to all the strikers who have not obtained equivalent jobs elsewhere in cases where the positions formerly held by such strikers are now filled by persons who were hired by the employed subsequent to the strike, and to reinstate with the attached rights and privileges members of the union who were discharged previous to the strike because of their union membership and activity. To protect the employes in their right to organize the Board instructed the company to cease and desist from discouraging membership in the union and from interfering in any manner with or coercing its employes in the exercise of their rights to self-organization and bargain collectively guaranteed by the National Labor Relations Act.

**Refuses to Bargain Collectively**

The case of the Jeffery-DeWitt Insulator Company of Kenova, W. Va., is another striking illustration of violation of the Wagner-Connery Act. According to the decision of the Board, a local of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America was organized in the company's plant in 1933. In 1936 a strike occurred following the failure of the company and the union to reach an agreement concerning seniority, union shop and check-off.

During the intervention of Federal and State conciliators the company refused to meet a committee of the strikers' employes, although they were still employes of the company according to the terms of the Wagner Act.

The Board found that the company's refusal to negotiate with the strikers through the conciliators was merely the final expression of its determination not to bargain collectively," and was consequently a violation of the Act.

**Ordered to Deal With Union**

The existing contract the Board ordered the company to offer re-employment to the striking employes where the positions held by such persons before the strike are now filled by persons who were first employed by the company after the strike and to reinstate the balance of the strikers when additional help is required. The Board also ordered the company to bargain collectively with the representatives of the United Brick and Clay Workers of America as the exclusive representative of its production employes.

**Dismissed For Attending Union Meeting**

In probing the complaint against the Protective Motor Service Company of Philadelphia, operated by Captain William Marsh, the National Relations Board found a clarinet violation of the right of the drivers and guards to become members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America.

Representatives of the Teamsters' Union began to organize the employes of the company during March, 1935, who was the president of the company, learned a warning that those who assisted in union activities would be discharged. Carrying out this threat a group of men who attended subsequent meetings of the local were dismissed one by one, usually at intervals of a week. Many of the discharged men were employes of from two to ten years standing, whose work had been entirely satisfactory.

At the hearing on the complaint Captain Marsh bluntly asserted that he had dismissed the employes because he considered their failure to notify him that they were going to join a union an act of insubordination.

The decision of the Board ordered Captain Marsh to reinstate 15 drivers and guards, all of whom were employes who joined or attended meetings of the Teamsters' Union, and in addition ordered the company to post notices at its Philadelphia plant stating that it will not discharge or in any manner discriminate either against those who are members of the union or those desiring to become members.

## EDITORIALS

### FAIR LABOR PRACTICES

**The establishment of fair labor and other competitive practices in the textile industry by open cooperative action was urged by Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, in an address before the annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association at Pinehurst, N. C. Unless this is done he invoked intervention of some drastic sort by the Federal Government.**

Of course Dr. Murchison included only employers in his scheme for the elimination of unfair labor practices. That is to say, the textile employes and their organizations are not to be consulted. Moreover, the plan would be determined on the basis of maximum profits for mill owners.

Dr. Murchison takes a peculiar position. The trade unions in the textile industry are set up by the workers primarily for the purpose of securing fair labor practices from the workers' standpoint by means of collective bargaining agreements. Experience has shown that this is the only method short of statute law, by which decent hours, good wages and regulation of the work load can be won and maintained. And yet the textile mill owners, many of whom are members of the Cotton Textile Institute, have refused to accept the recognition of the right of textile employes to organize in bona fide unions and bargain collectively as a matter of fair labor practices.

Nothing has caused these reactionary mill owners in their nefarious opposition to trade unionism. They were notoriously unwilling to accept the labor provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act which guaranteed the right to organize. Many strikes broke out in the textile industry after the abolition of the NRA because textile mill owners refused to deal with the unions and added to their refusal by imposing unfair hours, unfair wages and unfair work conditions on their employes.

Even now it is textile industry employers who militantly line up against the eminently ethical and supremely just provisions of the National Labor Relations Act, which is based on the right of the workers to organize and negotiate collectively with employers, with the Government stepping in only when employers refuse to obey the statutory expression of this right.

Recognition of trade unions in the textile industry, recognition of the right of textile workers to bargain collectively, agreements covering wages, hours and work conditions, would constitute a definite approach toward removing the recognized unfair labor practices which are a detriment to both employes and employers. Despite this, Dr. Murchison and other leaders in the industry continue to refuse recognition of unions in the trade union principle. Such a policy reaches the zero point of industrial statesmanship.

### A GOOD TIME TO START

One of the best methods to preserve the present economic order based on maximum profits and the continuance of industry regardless of the labor conditions imposed on those who do most of the necessary work is to correct the defects in the system, George H. Dorr of the Cotton Textile Institute told the commerce committee of the American Bar Association at a recent meeting in New York City.

Mr. Dorr is right. The difficulty is that organized business, backed up by the organized lawyers, has not only positively refuses to remove the most glaring and unjust defects in our production system but their organized influence has also militantly opposes the efforts of progressive forces to remove them by outside pressure.

A few of the defects that are a disgrace to America are: Child labor, unemployment, sweatshop wages, long hours, denial of the right of the workers to organize trade unions and bargain collectively with employers and the use of injunctions in labor disputes. All of these defects add to the load and undermining the existing economic order. They are capable of being removed by the enactment of laws governing industry. But business leaders who deplore these defects and have the courage not to be content to complain but who undertake to mobilize industry for their elimination are so few that they may be finally accurately described as "crying in the wilderness."

Mr. Dorr has hit the nail on the head. The best way to give permanence to the existing economic order is to remove its defects. The place to begin is with the injustices which the workers suffer, and a good time to start the renovating process is right now.

### A FLEXIBLE CONSTITUTION

The philosophy that the provisions of the Federal Constitution must be adapted to meet the needs of the people instead of shackling them with iron bands of phraseology interpreted in the way intention, and the country divides into those who would stand by the old, at all costs, and those who wish new action from the Government to cure conditions.

"Whether the Government is accused of exceeding its constitutional functions, or is urged to widen its operations is equally to the credit or discredit of the Constitution, is accident.

"The truth is that our Constitution has never stood still and never will be able to stand still. It has been in flux ever since its adoption. Conceived in answer to pressing need, the Constitution has continued to answer pressing need. What has not been needed before, because national, not state, problems have arisen which were never there before. A national economy, a national business system, a national depression, national problems of child labor and unemployment, call for the exercise of national power. Whether it be the power to regulate commerce among the states, or the power to tax and spend for the general welfare, or the power to make treaties, or the power to make war, it is the power of the nation that is invoked. Nothing is left to the states. Nothing is left to the people. The issue is centralization."

## Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Bill Opposed by AFL Executive Council

**Believes Measure Would Result in Inflation Detrimental to Living Standards of Workers, With Reduced Buying Power and Unemployment.**

*By A. F. of L. News Service.*

Washington, D. C.—The Frazier-Lemke $3,000,000,000 Farm-Mortgage Relief Bill was defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 235 to 142 shortly after Speaker Byrns read a letter to the House from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressing the opposition of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to the measure and urging friends of labor to vote against it.

The bill authorized the issuance of three billion dollars in Federal Reserve notes to refinance farm mortgages at a low rate of interest.

Following is the text of President Green's letter:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor which is now meeting here in Washington gave special consideration to the provisions of the Frazier-Lemke Act.

"The Council is in thorough accord with all practical legislation which has been enacted for the purpose of relieving the economic situation existing in the farmers of the Nation. We desire to see them helped and assisted by the Federal Government.

"The fact was demonstrated when labor gave united support to the enactment of the processing tax which was embodied in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, however, is opposed to the Frazier-Lemke Act largely because of the inflation feature of this proposed legislation.

**Wages Would Not Rise**

"Labor knows and understands that the proposal to print and circulate billions of currency as proposed in the Frazier-Lemke Act will very vitally affect the economic well-being and status of labor.

"We know quite well that when inflation of the kind and character embodied in the Frazier-Lemke Act is adopted commodity prices rise, but wages remain still.

"We cannot subscribe to this sort of economic philosophy. Labor will suffer reduction in living standards, reduced buying power and the problem of employment to the American people. There are other features of the bill which are highly objectionable.

"For this reason we call upon our friends in Congress to vote against the measure and to oppose the motion to recommit in the confident that the best interests of the wage earners of the Nation would suffer very greatly if by any chance the Frazier-Lemke Bill would be enacted into law.

"We sincerely hope and trust that the Frazier-Lemke Bill will be defeated. We rely upon the friends of labor to vote against this proposed inflation legislation."

## Probe of Labor Spying On Civil Liberties

**La Follette Resolution Scheduled for Early Vote in Senate.**

*By A. F. of L. News Service.*

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in session here, announced that it was unanimously in favor of the La Follette resolution for a nation-wide investigation into labor spying and other violations of civil liberties.

Hearings on the resolution have been held un by a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, consisting of Senator La Follette, Senator Thomas of Utah, and Senator Murray of Iowa. It is expected that the subcommittee will make a favorable report to the full committee, whose

## Rhode Island's Unemployment Insurance Law

*By A. F. of L. News Service.*

A moderate protection for Rhode Island's jobless is now in operation. Governor Theodore F. Green has signed the unemployment insurance law passed by the legislature and appointed a commission of five to administer it.

The insurance fund will be composed of contributions from both employers and employes. Employers are required to pay nine-tenths of 1 per cent of their pay rolls, retroactive to January 1, 1936; 1.8 per cent in 1937, and 2.7 per cent in 1938 and annually thereafter.

Employes are also required to contribute to the insurance fund. They will be taxed 1 per cent of their wages in 1937, and 2 per cent annually thereafter.

The compensation permissable under the unemployment insurance law passed will be paid starting in 1938. The maximum payment is limited to 20 weeks in any one calendar year. This provision is further modified with the requirement that the unemployed must work more than one year at a time shall receive benefits, retroactive to January 1, less of how long he had been unemployed or how much he had been taxed for the fund in the past.

## 35-HOUR WEEK FOR HARD COAL MINERS NEXT MAY

**Statement By Union Officials and Operators Explains New Agreement.**

*By A. F. of L. News Service.*

The seven-hour day and a five-day week for over 100,000 anthracite coal miners becomes effective on May 1, 1937, according to the recent two-year agreement signed in New York City by representatives of the United Mine Workers of America and the anthracite operators.

Following is the official statement containing a summary of the agreement put by the joint conference of miners and operators:

"A new agreement between the anthracite operators and the United Mine Workers of America has been consummated. The agreement is effective April 30, 1936. The principal provisions of this agreement are as follows:

"1. As of May 1, 1937, the mine workers are granted a seven-hour day and a five-day week, modified by a provision that the mines may be operated for six days per week on any twelve weeks throughout the year. In cases of emergency, a further extension of the six days per week may be granted by a board set up for that purpose.

"2. The seven-hour day applies to outside and inside company men by the hour, day or month and provides that the same daily rate will be paid for seven hours that was previously paid for eight hours.

"3. The complete check-off, whereby operators collect union dues from the payrolls of the mine workers, is granted.

"4. A clause providing for full recognizability on the part of district and international officers of the United Mine Workers of America for carrying out the provisions of the agreement and imposing disciplinary penalties, is included.

"5. Equalization in a modified form is granted.

"6. Some minor provisions, including a clause that rate sheets showing colliery rates and conditions be brought up to date, are contained in the agreement.

"The agreement is subject to ratification of Districts 1, 7 and 9, United Mine Workers of America, and will be signed after such ratification."

ment, call to be dealt with nationally."

As a remedy for the present practice under which members of the nine state members of the United States Supreme Court declares statutes unconstitutional, Professor Llewellyn expressed the view that in adapting the Constitution to the changing needs of the twentieth century "the Supreme Court would be largely removed from the road, and its values be yet preserved, by such a simple measure as requiring a vote of seven in a court of nine before an act of Congress could be held invalid."

## CHARGES MADE BY LEWIS ARE DENIED BY A. F. OF L.

**Executive Council Says No Union Was Excluded from Steel Industry Organization Fund — "Venom and Malice" Accusation Disclaimed.**

*By A. F. of L. News Service.*

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, meeting here, denied the accuracy of certain charges made by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, in a letter to the Executive Council posed plan for the organization of the unorganized in the steel industry.

Mr. Lewis's charges were made in a telegram sent to the convention of the International Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers at Canonsburg, Pa., and were forwarded to the Council in session here.

After considering Mr. Lewis's accusations, the Executive Council instructed William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, to send the following message to Mr. Lewis, president of the Amalgamated Association, at the convention headquarters in Canonsburg:

"First. The charge made that the statement of the Executive Council is obviously filled with venom and malice' is unwarranted by the facts. There is nothing contained in the statement of the Executive Council which could be by even reasonable consideration be termed venom and malice.

"Second. The charge that the Council attempted to exclude any organization from contributing to the cost of an organizing campaign in the iron and steel industry is untrue. Every national and international union, including the various organizations referred to in the telegram signed by John L. Lewis, chairman, was duly notified and requested by the Executive Council to contribute to the fund to be used in organizing the steel industry. The Council advises as to the amount each organization should contribute, but the number of organizers each would assign.

"Third. The declaration of the Executive Council that it will not consider the inquiry of your committee was unanimously concurred in by all members of the Council who were present. This included the vote of Vice President Dubinsky, whose organization is included in the nine referred to by President Lewis. The statement that the president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and eleventh vice president of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor approved and voted for the declaration made by the Executive Council."

## SPANISH SHIPPING STRIKE

Cadiz, Spain.—A large number of shipyard employes here struck because the company had not paid its wages in full. Other Cadiz workers struck out of sympathy. The entire port was tied up.

*(From the May 11 issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Supplement.)*

## ORGANIZATION PLAN FOR STEEL INDUSTRY OUTLINED BY GREEN

## PROVIDING WORK FOR THE JOBLESS

**A. F. of L. Executive Council Will Have Full Charge of Campaign—Broadest Possible Industrial Policy Planned, With Jurisdictional Rights of National and International Unions Adequately Protected.**

*By A. F. of L. News Service.*

Clarence Francis, president of the General Foods Corporation, told the convention of the American Association of Advertising Agencies at White Sulphur Springs, Va., that providing employment for the millions of jobless is a task that should be shared cooperatively by both industry and the Government. It is regrettable that Mr. Francis does not persuade the officials of the 250,000 corporations and 500,000 partnerships, which control most of the opportunities for work in the United States, to accept and apply this principle instead of not only deliberately refusing to cooperate with the Government in solving the unemployed problem but actively sabotaging the work of the Government in this direction.

**What are the facts?**

First. There are over 12,000,000 persons unemployed in industry and the business of distribution.

Second. During that portion of 1935 after the National Industrial Recovery Act was held unconstitutional and the first quarter of 1936 employers in many instances lengthened the number of hours in the week instead of reducing and adding to the number of their employes. By this anti-social policy employers have deprived at least a million of the unemployed of jobs.

Third. If employers had cooperated with the Government, the millions of workers deprived of jobs by the Supreme decision would have been re-employed in proportion as recovery expressed in purchasing power. Between 1929 and 1935 the total income from the distributive shares of the business of the country, along with the 72 per cent gain in business recovery, 4,120,000 would have been put back in jobs instead of the 1,500,000 who were employed, leaving a shortage of 2,-850,000 jobs dating from the high point of 1929.

Fourth. During the depression millions of people have retired from working age. They have very largely been refused employment by the same interests that have shortened the hours of work of those who are employed.

Fifth. The Government is now supporting around 3,875,000 of the unemployed by various kinds of relief work, the Federal Government alone giving about 1,890,000.

Mr. Francis is right. Solving the unemployment problem should be a cooperative work of both the Government and industry. But the facts revealed by statistics regarding business recovery and increased profits and the lack of equal recovery in re-employment and wages indicate that industry's cooperation is a theory instead of a reality.

## N. Y. BARBERS MOURN DEATH OF SHANESSY

**Late President of Journeymen Barbers' International Praised for Efforts in Interest of Labor.**

*By A. F. of L. News Service.*

New York, N. Y.—The Greater New York Joint Board of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union adopted resolutions of sympathy upon the death of James C. Shanessy, late general president of the barbers of New York; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Joint Board of Greater New York Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, composed of Locals 1, 2, 4, 6, 9, 14, 217, 560, and 193-C of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists, hereby voices its sorrow at the loss of our great leader and friend; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Greater New York Board extend condolences to the surviving family of James C. Shanessy; be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of our Joint Board."

### P. O. Mail-Equipment Shop Employes Secure Restoration of Wages

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—President Roosevelt signed the bill recently passed by Congress making the 40-hour week law inapplicable to the reduction in earnings applicable to the mail-equipment shops operated by the Post Office Department.

These employes were included in the 40-hour week bill enacted for postal workers by Congress last year, but the Comptroller General ruled that their weekly earnings must be cut to the extend of four hours' pay. The bill signed by the President gives the Post Office Department authority to raise the pay scale per hour so that the per diem employes working 40 hours a week will receive just as much pay for a week's work as they formerly received for 44 hours' work. The new law is retroactive to made retroactive to October 1, 1935.

It was estimated that employes affected by the change had suffered a loss in pay of over fifteen thousand dollars since the passage of the shorter work week act.

The wage restoration bill was unanimously approved by the Senate and House Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads and passed both Houses without opposition. It also had the indorsement of Postmaster General Farley.

### RADIO TALK BY ORNBURN

Washington, D. C. (AFLNS).—L. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, will address the Cincinnati radio audience today, May 20, at 4:15 to 4:30 P. M. (E. S. T.), over the National broadcasting System, it was announced by the Department here.